Shortage of teachers in schools

1978. SHRI MAHENDRA MOHAN: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that recently the National Institute of Educational Planning and Administration has reported *inter-alia* that there are large number of schools in the country which have no teachers and that 1,38,606 schools in rural areas and 5,487 schools in urban areas have only one teacher; and

(b) if so, the details of number of vacant positions of teachers in the primary schools, State-wise, and the time-bound plan drawn up, if any, in coordination with the State Governments, to fill the existing vacancies so as to realize the objective of making India totally literate by 2015.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) and (b) National Institute of Educational Planning and Administration (NIEPA) has brought out an Analytical Report 2004-05 on Elementary Education in India based on data supplied by the individual States and Union Territories covered under the District Information System for Education (DISE), which shows that as on 30th September 2004 in 581 Districts in the country, 9292 and 121728 government primary schools were without teachers and with one teacher respectively.

7.77 lakh teachers have been sanctioned under the Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) upto 2005-06 of which 76% had been recruited till 31 March, 2006.

School teachers in the country

†1979. SHRI AJAY MAROO: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of school teachers in the country, State-wise;

(b) the number of untrained teachers out of the above; and

(c) the steps being taken by Government to expedite the training process of such teachers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) and (b) The State-wise number of school teachers in the country and the

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

number of untrained teachers as per the 7th All India School Education Survey (2002) conducted by NCERT with reference date 30.9.2002, are given in the enclosed Statement (*See* below).

(c) The Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Restructuring and Reorganization of Teacher Education was launched in 1987 to create a sound institutional infrastructure for pre-service and in-service training of elementary and secondary school teachers. The Central Government provides financial assistance to States, *Inter alia,* for the following components under the scheme;

1. Setting up of District Institutes of Education & Training (DIETs) and District Resource Centres (DRCs) to meet the training needs of elementary teachers;
2. Strengthening of Secondary Teachers Education Institutions into Colleges of Teacher Education (CTEs) and Institutes of Advanced Study in Education (IASEs) to train teachers for the secondary level; and
3. Strengthening of State Councils of Educational Research & Training (SCERTs).

Since the inception of the scheme in 1987, a total of 556 DIETs/ DRCs and 135 CTEs/IASEs have been sanctioned till 31.3.2006.

Statement

Number of teachers in the country State-wise along with number of untrained teachers (As on September 30, 2002)

S. No	State/UT	Full time Teachers		Para-Teacher	Total Number of Teachers (Full-time +Para)
		Total Number	Untrained		
(1)	(2)	(3)		(4)	(5)	(6)
1.	Andhra Pradesh	427570	49558	42916	470486
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	9053	4869	834	9887
3.	Assam	208842	112712	923	209765
4.	Bihar	168487	20608	847	169334
5.	Chhattisgarh	118469	50422	0	118469

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
6.	Goa	10471	449	0	10471
7.	Gujarat	222848	19788	55727	278575
8.	Haryana	129791	10751	365	130156
9.	Himachal Pradesh	66503	6257	3705	70208
10.	Jammu & Kashmir	94851	37618	3227	99078
11.	Jharkhand	74401	5745	1340	75741
12.	Karnataka	320196	21027	4868	325064
13.	Kerala	203169	10602	189	203358
14.	Madhya Pradesh	408237	188475	0	408237
15.	Maharashtra	545733	22758	23254	588987
16.	Manipur	29562	19303	0	29562
17.	Meghalaya	27118	15925	114	27232
18.	Mizoram	14341	4767	117	14458
19.	Nagaland	17398	11983	162	17560
20.	Orissa	187177	25454	9126	196303
21.	Punjab	126374	4269	0	126374
22.	Rajasthan	355502	61253	7620	363122
23.	Sikkim	8050	3449	54	8104
24.	Tamil Nadu	355637	31837	16829	372466
25.	Tripura	33491	23146	81	33572
26.	Uttar Pradesh	669886	152842	39593	709479
27.	Uttaranchal	77218	11679	2504	79722
28.	West Bengal	290886	70576	250	291136

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
29.	A & N Islands	4306	103	5	4311
30.	Chandigarh	5613	176	0	5613
31.	D & N Haveli	1256	75	0	1256
32.	Daman & Diu	853	29	24	877
33.	Delhi	91200	1484	752	91952
34.	Lakshadweep	787	14	16	803
35.	Pondicherry	8544	560	7	8551
	TOTAL:	5313820	1000569	216449	5530269

Inequalities in imparting education

†1980. PROF. ALKA BALRAM KSHATRIYA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there are a number of inequalities in the matter of imparting education in the country; and

(b) if so, the efforts Government are making to remove the inequalities in the matter of imparting education?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI MD. ALI ASHRAF FATMI): (a) and (b) The National Policy on Education (NPE), 1986 provides for a National System of Education which implies that up to a given level all students irrespective of caste, creed, location or sex have access to education of a comparable quality. It includes a common educational structure, a national curriculum framework and minimum levels of learning for each stage of education. However, marginal difference exists in the matter of enrolment of girls *vis-a-vis* bodys at every stage *i.e.* primary, middle and secondary or SCs/STs as per the available statistics of 2003-04 collected by Ministry of Human Resource Development.

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.